of speed near Sykes, a small station between Dubois and Punxsutawney, ran into a washout. The tracks run alongside the river for some distance. The fog was so dense at 5 o'clock this morning that engineer Taylor did not see the washout until he ran into it. The engine and eighteen freight cars were demolished and three people killed. The dead are:

ENGINEER TAYLOR, of Bradford.
FIREMAN SHEA.

CONDUCTOR BRUCE.

The wreck was caused by a small bridge

the wreck was caused by a small bridge being washed out by high water. No pas-senger trains have been over the road be-tween here and Punxsutawney to-day.

Engineer and Fireman Scalded. ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., April 9 .- The south-bound passenger train on the Passumsic division of the Boston & Maine railroad coilided with a large bowlder on the track near Smith's Mills, late last night. The locomotive overturned and en-gineer S. J. Rooney and fireman Lewis Emerson are fatally scalded. It is be-lieved that the rock was loosened by the heavy storms and rolled down on the track. None of the passengers were seriously in-jured.

Another Fatal Wreek. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 9.-This orning an accident occurred on the New York, Ontario & Western railway which resulted in the death of one man. Owing to a washout at Jerman, on the Scranton branch of the road, a freight train was derailed and Peter Farrell was killed.

Engineer Killed. ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 9 .- An eastbound freight train was wrecked two miles east of Marion last night at 11 o'clock. Engineer Lee was killed and his fireman seriously injured. Eleven cars were thrown from the track.

NEW LABOR UNION. Organization Formed by the Wire

Drawers of the Country. NEW CASTLE, Pa., April 9.-A meeting which has been in session here for days resulted in the formation of a national union of wiredrawers. Representatives were present from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Findlay (O.), Salem (Ore.), and Anderson, Ind., and New Jersey. No information has been given out concerning the officers of the union, but it is said that it will be one of the strongest labor organizations in the country, and its formation concerns thousands of workingmen. Charles Balder, of Cincinnati, is the principal mover for the organization.

Miners Armed for a Fight. POMEROY, O., April 9.—The mining situation at Minersville is growing more serious between the strikers and the strangers employed to take their places and a fight is ployed to take their places and a fight is expected at any time. There have been several shots exchanged already. Seventy-five pounds of dynamite is known to be in the village. At a meeting of strikes last night it was resolved to continue the strike and force the nonunion miners to cease work. Arms are carried openly on the streets and workmen go armed to work and to the stores. The scene of trouble is three miles above here on the Ohio side at John E. Williams's mire, the largest in Fomeroy Bend.

Proposition to Miners. PITTSBURG, April 9.-The Pittsburg Railroad Coal Operators' Association tonight issued another statement to the miners. In effect, it says that the Ohio operators not only have the differential of 9 cents a ton, but have an advantage in freight rates of 2% cents per ton. They say that something radical must be done if the Pittsburg district wishes to retain its lake trade. They make a final proposition to the miners that they will stand the discrimination in shipping rates, but the men must agree to work for the 60-cent rate prevailing in Ohio, or the mines will have to be shut down this summer.

Report on the Brooklyn Strike. ALBANY, N. Y., April 9 .- The Assembly mmittee to investigate the Brooklyn trolley strike has reported that the Mayor and lice commissioner of the city showed a marked lack of fitness for office. It recommends a strict enforcement of the ten-hour laws; the licensing of all street railway employes, the reporting to the Governor by the State Board of Mediation of where the responsibility lies; the issuance of extraordinary writs of mandamus and forbidding the stock of temperature comments to be the stock of transportation companies to held by foreign companies.

5,000 Coat Makers Out. CINCINNATI, O., April 9.-The striking oat makers held another mass meeting to-day. Reports were received from those of additional shops, making the total number out eight thousand. The shops in Cov-ington, Newport, other Kentucky suburban points have joined the strikers. Secretary Abe Bloom, of the Cincinati Clothiers' Association, stated that the wholesale dealers would meet their men half way as individuals, but they want to meet the representatives of shops and not those of the Coat Makers' Protective Association.

Want Wages Restored. WESTERLY, R. I., April 9.-The spinners and weavers in the mills operated by the Waverly Woolen Company, of which Hon. Warren O. Arnold, Republican Congressman-elect from the Second district of Rhode Island, is the principal owner, have come out on strike because of the refusal of the owners to grant a return to sched-ule of prices in force before the general reduction a year ago.

Mrs. Aubrey Will Get a Divorce. CHICAGO, April 9.—Bomes Matthew Aubrey, jr., has filed his answer to the divorce bill of Pauline Conyn Aubrey, a daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court. The answer is very brief and admits the single charge in the bill, which is that of indulgence in intoxicants. The answer being a purely formal one, shows on its face that Mr. Aubrey does not desire to contest the case, Mrs. Aubrey will be awarded the custody of her two children.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, April 9.—Arrived: Boyle, rom Liverpool; Massachusetts, from Lon-on; La Touraine, from Gibraltar. HALIFAX, N. S., April 9.—Arrived: Siberian, from Glasgow. LIVERPOOL, April 9.-Arrived: Norse-man, from Boston. LONDON, April 9 .- Arrived: Massapequa,

20 Cents Too Much. BOSTON, April 9.—The five experts from money at the subtreasury have completed their task. They find but 20 cents' difference between the amount in the vaults and that on the books on April 1. The difference is in favor of ex-Subtreasurer M. P. Kennard. The total amount on hand is \$12,109,143.24.

General Miles's Wife III. NEW YORK, April 9.—Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, who was stricken with a slight attack of heart failure, last night, is very much improved to-day. At the Holland House, where the lady is stopping, it was said that she was feeling so much better that she hoped to be able to go to her residence on Governor's island to-day.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Two French farmers, who arrived here yesterday from Europe, and whose names are given as John Clode and Larmond Lapan, were found dead in their room in the botel De France, No. 93 Christopher street, to-day. They were asphyxiated by escaping gas, Clode was seventy-two years old and Lapapi fifty-six.

Anna Dickinson Jury Out. SCRANTON, Pa., April 9.—This aftermoon, in the United States Court, Judge
Acheson completed his charge to the jury
in the famous case of Anna L. Dickinson.
His charge was plainly in favor of the defense. It was the opinion of lawyers and
spectators that the jury would either disgree or find for the defendants.

Seventh Day Adventists Pardoned. NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—Five Seventh Day Adventists who had been convicted and failed in Rhea county for working on Sunday were to-day pardoned by Governor Turney. Their names are W. G. Colcord, a minister of the faith; W. S. Burchard, M. C. Sturdevant, D. C. Plumb and E. S. Abbott.

Prices of Spirits Reduced, PEORIA. Ill., April 9.—Prices of spirits and alcohol were to-day reduced 2 cents per gallon to all distributors. This is the result of the disruption of the Spirit Distillers' Association by the withdrawal of Peoria and Pekin independent houses, and is believed to be but the first of a series of cuts.

Lansing's Charges Stricken Out. STAMFORD, Conn., April 9.—Immediately on the opening of the afternoon session of the New York East M. E. Conference a motion was passed to strike from the rec-ords all reference to the Lansing-Cleveland

MUNCIE GIRLS STRIKE

DEMAND BETTER THAN 40 CENTS A DAY IN THE GLASS WORKS.

Book Agent Hoover Sent Up from Scottsburg for Queer Methods-Woman Found Murdered.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., April 9.-The fifteen girls employed at the Hemingray glass works struck yesterday, after being refused higher wages by the company. They are engaged in preparing the glassware for the packers and operate the grinders. When they made the demand yesterday morning the management ordered them out of the factory, and it is alleged that they then "laid" for one of the proprietors to show up, but he kept the door to his room closed until they dispersed. The girls say they organized and appointed a committee to watch the factory and keep other girls away. It will take men to fill the places unless other girls can be found to work for 40 cents per day. The company reports that it is not alarmed at the situation. that it is not alarmed at the situation.

There was a highly exciting scene in the nut and bolt department of the Indiana iron works last evening, caused by a score or more of the female laborers employed in the packing room. Most of the girls are from Congerville or Shedtown, Murice suburbs, and considerable jealousy exists between the residents of each suburb. Last evening two of the girls got into a hairpulling contest, and finally their friends interfered, making a fair imitation of a riot.

Strike Developments at Alexandria. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ALEXANDRIA, Ind., April 9.-The strike among the employes of the Kelly Ax Manufacturing Company, of this city, is progressing with renewed vigor. On Friday the obnoxious notice of the company informing the workmen that no union laborers would be employed, was removed, and the men returned to work with the understanding that there should be no reduction in wages and no discharges of any of their number on account of being participants in the strike. Saturday night twenty-three of the ringleaders were discharged in violation of the agreement, and, therefore, the entire force of 250 men again withdrew. The report that nonunion men from Find. The report that nonunion men from Findlay, O., were arriving to supplant those discharged also intensified the feeling of animosity against the company. Yesterday all the Kelly ax employes organized themselves into a union

"BOOK AGENT" HOOVER. Convicted and Sentenced to Four Years in the Penitentiary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SCOTTSBURG, Ind., April 9.-In the Scott Circuit Court this morning Mr. M. R. Hoover was sentenced to three years in the State prison for obtaining money under false pretense. Hoover came here some three or four weeks ago and represented himself as an agent of the dictionary department of the Cincinnati Post and sold three sets of books for \$10, \$6 and \$6, respectively, giving receipts in full. Shortly after his arrival officers received letters from the Post company asking his detention. Upon this he davit of one of the parties to whom he had sold books, given a preliminary trial and bound over to the Circuit Court. When and bound over to the Circuit Court. When his actions here became known letters of inquiry arrived from various parts of the State and from what can be learned he did some irregular work in Jefferson county last December under the name of J. H. Boyer, and later in Washington county under the name of Marhoover Markofer or something sounding like these names. He is also supposed to be the man who collected alvance payment for books from a number of teachers at Logansport and perhaps numerous other places are yet to be heard from. One peculiar thing about this was that the young lady teachers received their books last Saturday, the books having been sent by express from Cincinnati by some friend of Hoover's, who thus expected to prove the good intentions of Hoover.

Wife Murder at Crown Point. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HAMMOND, Ind., April 9.-Lying in a pool of blood on the floor of her home, at Cedar Lake, where she had been murdered this morning, neighbors discovered the body of Mrs. Otto Ellwanger. A heavy rolling pin, with which the crime had been rolling pin, with which the crime had been committed, was found lying on the ficor beside her. Suspicion points to her husband. They were married six months ago, and have been living at Cedar Lake. Last Saturday, after a quarrel. Ellwanger left for Chicago. He returned Monday evening, and was seen about the house by a number of persons, and to-day no traces of him can be found. Another theory is that the crime was committed by toughs from Chicago who have been camping on the shore of the lake all winter. Blood-stained garments were found in the room. The husband is a son of one of Crown Point's best-known families, and he has always borne a good reputation.

Indiana Crop Condition.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., April 9.-Granville Cowing, a recognized authority on crop conditions in eastern Indiana, furnishes the following statement to-day: "Pears and apples are yet in good condition and enough plum buds are alive to furnish a moderate plum buds are alive to furnish a moderate crop. Peaches and cherries are generally killed, but grapes are in good condition. Raspberries and blackberries do not promise more than a half crop, but blackberries may yet come out of the kinks. Strawberries are in good condition and promise a large crop. Wheat has suddenly developed remarkably well since the first of April and the same may be said of clover and timothy. The February freeze destroyed thousands of bushels of potatoes in the cellars and in pits of farmers and will probably cause an unusual demand for seed. The soil was never in better condition for plowing."

Order of the Golden Cross.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. UEFFERSONVILLE. Ind., April 9. The fifth annual session of the United Order of the Golden Cross of the State was held here to-day. A large number of delegates from over the State were present, besides J. D. Swing, of Nassau, N. H., supreme treasurer, and J. R. Cooper, of Knoxville, Tenn., supreme keeper of records. Rev. E. L. Dolph, of Lawrenceburg, ords. Rev. E. L. Dolph, of Lawrenceburg, was re-elected grand commander of the State. A complete set of Grand Lodge of-ficials were elected during the afternoon and were installed this evening. After the installation ceremonies a banquet was ten-dered the visitors by the local lodges. The reports show large gains in the member-ship, and that the order throughout the State is in a flourishing condition.

They Can Use Mr. Kelley. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., April 9.-A warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Dean this morning for the arrest of Daniel Kelley, who is wanted for alleged complicity in the Foust murder. Police Captain Foler was sent to Rochester, where Kelley was understood to be stopping under the name of "George Farr." The chief of police at Rochester was mistaken, however, and Foler returned without Kelley. Deputy Sheriff Dean left to-night for northern Indiana and expects to have Kelley within forty-eight hours. Kelley's arrest n'ght go a long way towards clearing up the mystery surrounding the murder. No trace has yet been found of detective Underwood and Snyder, who might also tell something about

Columbus's Loss. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., April 9.-In response to the call of Mayor Beck, about four hundred citizens assembled in the courthouse to-night to express their appreciation of the great benefits that the operation of the American starch works had brought to this city, and their deep regret that this works is now in ashes. Speeches were made by many prominent citizens and resolutions sympathizing with the owners of the burned works, urging the rebuilding of the same and pledging co-operation were adopted. The meeting also adopted a resolution of sympathy with the family of Lewis Waid, who lost his life in the fire

this murder.

who lost his life in the fire. Eastern Hospital Board. Special to the Indianapolis Journal RICHMOND, Ind., April 9.-The new board of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane met last evening, having received its commissions from Governor Matthews. The following organization was made: President, W. D. Page, Fort Wayne; vice president, E. G. Hill, Richmond; treasurer, Silas W. Hab, Geneva; medical superintendent, Dr. Samuel E. Smith, the

present incumbent. No change will be made in the present management. The board had a great amount of preliminary work to attend to, much of it in connection with the new buildings to be erected with the \$50,000 appropriated by the State Legisla-

Lost His Right Hand.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 9.— Charles Taylor, while employed at the car works, running a planing machine, had his right hand caught between rapidly revolving knives and so badly lacerated that it had to be amputated. His hand had previously been injured and was wrapped in a cloth, which, becoming loose, was caught by the machinery, and the hand drawn between the blades. William Ruddell, the time keeper, also had his feet terribly burned by coming in contact with some molten lead from an overturned ladle.

Wrestler Woodmansee Exhausted. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION; Ind., April 9.-In a Graeco-Roman wrestling match at the Marion Athletic Club here to-night Harvey Parker, of Erie, Pa., defeated Elmer Woodmansee, of Cincinnati, winning the match on a forfelt after two hours and sixteen minutes of hard work in the first bout. Woodman-see was so exhausted that he forfeited on condition that Parker give him \$50. The match was for a purse of \$100 and a side bet of like amount. Strangle holds and all rough work were barred and only pin falls

Frankton's Tin Plate Factory.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FRANKTON, Ind., April 9 .- Recent advices from Chicago to W. H. H. Quick, concerning the location of the tin-plate factory, are very encouraging. The men who have the matter in charge say they are confident the industry will be secured in a short time. The bonus was raised for the company some months ago, but owing to the absence in the East of some of the principal stockholders the contracts have never been signed. The absencees have returned, and the matter will be speedily settled.

Sutton's Murderers Indicted. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 9.-The grand jury was reconvened to-day, and it returned true bills against the Tarentum glass house strikers, six in number, who murdered Philip Kearney Sutton, of Dunkirk, Ind., on March 23. Sutton was working in the factory as a nonunion man. The murderers are all members of the "Bee" gang in Tarentum. Five other members of the gang were also indicted for a robbery committed on the same night. True bills were also re-turned against the Denniston sisters, shop-lifters, who are known all over the country.

Mrs. Carleton Wants an Office. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ALBANY, Ind., April 9.-Mrs. Emma Carleton, of this city, a newspaper writer and litterateur, and a member of the Western Writers' Association of Indiana, to-day announced herself as a can-didate for school trustee, to succeed J. G. Harrison, whose term expires in June. Mrs. Carleton is the first woman to make application in this city for a position on the board, and her friends have several petitions to present to the City Council.

Whisky with Bullets in It. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 9 .- It is stated that Louisa Worden, wife of Harry Worden, who was sent to the penitentiary for seven years for shooting Warren Knowles with intent to kill, will to-morrow bring suit for \$2,000 damages against Nicholas Fries, saloonist, and his bondsmen. She alleges that Fries sold Worden liquor which caused him to shoot Knowles. She represents that Worden was industrious and a good husband when sober, and her sole means of support. Raided a Gambling Den.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 9.-The police to-night raided a gambling room and confiscated a faro layout, a roulette wheel and poker table. Superintendent Morrissey, Captain Thomas and four patrolmen walked through a restaurant on Broadway, near Fourth, to the rear of Sebastian's saloon and upstairs to the room where the outfit was found. There was no one in the room when the police reached it.

To Entertain Editorial Association. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Mid., April 9.-The Logansport newspapermen held a meeting this afternoon to make arrangements for the entertainment of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association which will hold its second annual session here during the second week in June. It is expected that the attendance will be the largest in the history of the association and the visitors will be handsomely entertained.

Shot Away His Thumb. special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENSBURG, Ind., April 9.-This afternoon David A. Myers, an attorney and a member of the Gun Club, while practicing for a match game, lost the index finger of als right hand by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was passing his right hand over the muzzle of the gun when he touched the trigger with his left hand and the gun went off. His thumb was also in-

Robbed of \$80 by a Masked Man. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ALBION, Ind., April 9 .- A few evenings ago, while Lafavette Winstead, a wealthy farmer living near Kimmell, about six miles west of this place, was sitting comfortably by the fire smoking a pipe, a masked rob-ber entered the house and took all of his money, about \$80. Mr. Winstead's family

was absent attending church. Gas City to Put on Long Pants. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GAS CITY, Ind., April 9.-An election was held here to-day on the question whether Gas City should change her form of government from town to city. The city government people carried the day by an overwhelming majority, and the citizens are celebrating to-night.

Mrs. Spilker Dying. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., April 9.-Late to-night the wife of George W. Spilker, president of the Farmers' National Bank, is at the point of death. Recovery is said to be impossible, and Mr. Spilker is dangerously prostrated. Both are highly regarded old esidents of Muncle.

Eureka Mines Will Not Close. Special to the Indianapolis Journal CARBON, Ind., April 9.-Mr. W. Eppert, general manager for the Eureka mines at this place, denies the statement that his mines will close. He anticipates no stoppage on account of the miners' meeting on the 15th or for lack of orders.

Indiana Deaths. ALBANY, Ind., April 9.-John Mann, aged eighty-one years, senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of Mann & Fawcett, which has been in business in this city for the last fifty years, dropped dead this afternoon while seated in his carriage in front of DePauw College, awaiting his daughter, who is attending the college. He leaves a wife and four children

RICHMOND, Ind., April 9.—Maurice Griffin, of this city, died suddenly to-day while at Winchester on business. He was fifty Indiana Notes. Terre Haute is to have a Fourth of July

A local ball team will be organized at Crawfordsville and will have the use of the Wabash College grounds. Wabash College has just issued a cata-logue containing the names all the alumni nd also the names of every person who has ever entered the college. Frederick Barnes, who for three years has been physical director of the Y. M. C. A. at Terre Haute, has resigned to accept a position with a Chicago wholesale

Geo. W. Oliver, of Crawfordsville, has sued the Clover Leaf railroad for \$4,000. He was a bridge carpenter and was injured by the breakage of a hand-jack, which he claims was defective.

Official Reticence. "Have you read Trilby, sir?" qouth I, On conversation bent. "I work," he murmured, with a sigh, "For the District government, I should be glad to tell you-very, But you'll have to ask the Secretary." -Washington Star.

The "Woman's Edition."

Kate Field. The deadliest microbe afflicting this country is the "Woman's Edition." I thought I had made myself invincible by exposing its malignant character and its stupendous proportions, but alas! no criticism can stay its progress. None but a Koch can discover the antidote.

BRITAIN NOT ASLEEP

SHE IS WATCHING OUR EFFORTS TO BUILD THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

If Constructed She Will See that Her Bering Sen Fisheries. Trade Is Not Handicapped-The

LONDON, April 9.-Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, Sir Edward Gray, said that the government was aware that the United States had appointed a commission to inquire into the feasibility of the plan for building a canal across Nicaragua, but, he added, Great Britain could not appoint a commission to co-operate with the United States commission unless the government of the United States was desirous that Great Britain should do so. In answer to a question as to whether the government would take all the steps in its power to safeguard the interests of Great Britain in connection with the proposed canal, Sir Edward Gray said that in case the construction of the canal was proceeded with the government would take steps to insure that British trade was placed on the same footing as that of other nations.

In answer to Sir George Powell, Sir Edward said that the government had not received any proposal from the United States to summon a conference of the powers concerned to deal with the seal fisheries of the North Pacific. Sir George Powell also asked whether Great Britain would refuse to join in such a conference unless the conference is instructed on the lines suggested by the Paris tribunal of arbitration in 1893, but to this question Sir Edward Gray made no reply. Answering a question of Sir George Powell as to whether a petition had been received from Canada suggesting that in consequence of the inability of the had been received from Canada suggesting that in consequence of the inability of the United States Congress to appropriate the sum agreed upon under the Paris award, and in view of the serious financial difficulties to the seal fishers which had arisen in consequence, Great Britain would advance some portion of the award, pending a final settlement with the United States. Mr. Sidney Buyton, Barliamentary, Sagnatary, 6 Sidney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, said: "I am not in a position to answer that question."

Sir Edward Gray Mistaken. WASHINGTON, April 9 .- The correspondence with Great Britain relative to Bering sea is just being published in pamphlet form by the State Department. It shows that on Jan. 23 last the President urged that a commission be appointed on the part of Great Britain, Russia, Japan and the United States to visit the North Pacific and report what measures might be adopted to protect the seals. Meanwhile Secretary Gresham proposed, for the consideration of the three other governments, a modus vivendi extending the scope of the present regulations so as to include the entire North Pacific from the coast of the United States to Asia, north of the thirty-fifth degree during the coming season, and prohibiting all seuling in Bering sea pending the report of the commission suggested. In conclusion of the commission suggested. In conclusion the Secretary of State suggested the necessity sity for speedy action upon this proposi-tion in view of the approach of the sealing season and the departure of the sealing vessels. As far as can be learned no an-swer has yet been received to this note from Great Britain.

Advice to Nicaragua. LONDON, April 10 .- In an editorial this morning, on the subject of Great Britain securing the payment by Nicaragua of the demanded indemnity of £15,000 by collecting the customs duties of that country, the Times says: "If we are compelled to collect the customs, Nicaragua will presumably have to pay the costs of collection in addition to the indemnity. She will find it cheaper and less troublesonic to settle with us forthwith. Her efforts to excite America's jealousy have falled. The justice and good sense of the Americans have proved too strong for the success of tals characteristic maneuver."

Serious Floods in Hungary. LONDON, April 10 .- A dispatch to the Daily News, from Vienna, says that serious floods are prevailing in Hungary, Szegdin, capital of the county of Czongrad, on the Theiss river, at the influx of the Maros, is threatened with inundation. The water now almost covers the dykes protecting the town. In 1879, the town was nearly destroyed by a great flood. In Peeska, 340 houses are flooded and many of them have collapsed. In Szerbboka two hundred houses are flooded and seven hundred people are homeless. The town of Cftsa is submerged. Hundreds of villages are threatened with destruction.

Countess Russell Was Nervous. LONDON, April 9.-In the suit brought by Countess Russell for a restitution of her conjugal rights, the Countess was to-day subjected to a long cross-examination by Sir Henry James, formerly Attorney-general, leading counsel for Earl Russell. During the questioning, the Countess became so nervous that she could not answer and would only reply: "I am so dreadfully nervous, Sir Henry." Later, counsel brought out the fact that she was continually charging her husband with immorality and vile practices and that she ( led to get her serv-ants to support her case.

British Will Not Bombard Corinto. NEW YORK, April 9 .- A special dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, says: British Minister Gosling denies that a British war ship will arrive at Corinto, prepared to bombard the place. The ship expected is the Royal Arthur. Her mission, he says, is rather to Guatemala than to this country. In official circles it is denied that any ill feeling exists between the administration and American Minister Baker, who, it is reported, will go home on leave of absence within two months.

King Menelek's Programme. LONDON, April 9.-A dispatch to the Standard, from Berlin, says that Menelek III, King of Abyssinia has postponed his visit to Europe, He intends to attack the Italians in the autumn. His troops, who are armed with French rifles, are being drilled by a Frenchman. It is probable that the forces of the Mahdi will attack the Italians simultaneously with the Abyssinians.

Prince Bismarck Overworked. FREIDRICHSRUHE, April 9.-Prince Bismarck to-day received a deputation from Jever, a town of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. Owing to the recent tax on his strength the health of the Prince is not as good as could be desired. It is doubtful whether he will be able to receive the other deputations that he has promised to meet.

Cable Notes. The teport of the withdrawal of Umra Kahn's forces from Chitral is confirmed. Umra Kahn is apparently now massing his forces on or beyond the Panjkora river. The London Times announces riage in London on Saturday of Miss Mary Paullin, daughter of the late David Paullin, of Quincy, Ill., with Colonel Wardrop, British military attache at Vienna.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A mass meeting of citizens in sympathy with the Cuban insurgents was held at Kansas City last night. Patrick C. Crane, teller of the money or-der division of the Chicago postoffice, was arrested yesterday, after confessing to the embezzlement of \$1,416. The Kentucky Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, yesterday, in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, unveiled a monument to the memory of James A. Demaree, the founder

of the order. It is said that the remainder of the Johnson plant, at Johnstown, Pa., will be removed to Lorain, O., as soon as possible, and may be made a part of the Johnson steel works there. The third annual bench show of the Duquesne opened at Pittsburg yesterday, with 443 entries from all over the country and Canada. The attendance was two thousand.

It will continue four days. A case of virulent smallpox was discovered in Cleveland yesterday. The victim is Anna Stettins, a rag sorter in a woolen mill. About 150 girls worked with her and it is believed that others will take the disease from the rags.

The Association of Air Brakemen, which includes in its membership all of the air brakemen of the various railroads of the United States, Canada and Mexico, are in session at St. Louis. The purpose of this organization is purely instructive. The Mesers. Cramp, of Philadelphia, say that in consequence of the freshet in the Delaware river the launch of the St. Paul may take place at any time after 11:45 to-morrow (Wednesday), and not at 2 o'clock, as previously announced. After having dressed herself for her fu-neral and writing three letters, each con-taining a confession of suicide, Mrs. Mary-

etta Rich, of Auburn, N. Y., yesterday took laudanum and died. Five weeks ago Edward C. Rich, her husband, died. She bought her own casket when she purchased his.

BOXING BOUTS.

Shadow" Maber, Jim Handler and Others Exhibit Their Skill.

NEW YORK, April 9.-The principal bout of a number fought this evening before the Manhattan Athletic Club, was one of six rounds, at 150 pounds, between Jim Butler, of Brooklyn, and Alf Hanlon, of England. At the close of the sixth round Butler got in a fearful left on Hanlon's neck, but as the former got such a severe punishment during the bout, the judges gave their verdict in favor of the English-

Fred Morris, Muldoon's "black cyclone," of Washington, D. C., and Charlie Strong, colored, of Newark, champion of New Jersey, then went on in a six-round go at catch weights. The judges disagreed and the referee declared that Morris won.

"Shadow" Maber, of Australia, made his first appearance in the East in a three-round exhibition bout with Jim Handler, of Newark. This was an interesting bout, in which both more exhibited their shilltree. in which both men exhibited their ability to avoid punishment, and at the end of the bout Johnny Dunn announced that Handler, at 130 pounds, and Maber, at 140 pounds, were ready to box any man in America at their respective weights.

The last bout on the programme was be-

The last boot on the programme was between Joe Ellingsworth, ex-middle-weight champion, and Paddy Gorman, of Australia, "Young Griffo," Benny Murphy and Mick Dunn, all of Australia, were in Gorman's corner. The terms of the bout were six rounds at catch weights. Gorman stood up gamely after being severely punished, and landed on Ellingsworth's body and head. Ellingsworth got the decision.

## BAT MASTERSON DEAD

ESCAPED SHOWERS OF BULLETS AND DIED OF CONSUMPTION.

Brave Frontiersman Who Was Credited with Twenty-Eight Lawful "Killings."

DODGE CITY, Kan., April 9 .- "Bat" Masterson is dead. The man, whom all the bullets of anger and drunken cowboys could not kill, succumbed at Guthrie, O. T., according to advices just received, of quick consumption. He had been United States marshal, and was city marshal of Dodge City in its wildest days. To him was accorded the honor of being the most fearless officer of the frontier, and as the leader in search of chases after Indians. cowboys and cattle herders in the West, he never flinched or weakened. Masterson was born in Middleton, Ill.

in 1848. His father was a well-to-do farmer,

but the son did not take kindly to agri-

cultural pursuits, and had no delight in

educational advantages. He was wild, un-

ruly and utterly uncontrollable by his peaceloving parents. With the westward drift of population came Masterson to Kansas. He was able to take care of himself in every position which he was placed, and was credited with several killings before he came to Dodge City, early in the seventies. Dodge City was then in the height of its cattle trade glory. The cowboys ruled the town during the height of the season from July to November and when the big herds began coming into town from the old Chisholm trail that led up across the Territory the better class of citizens were compelled to retire from active business life. In sheer desperation the City Council selected Masterson as the executive officer of the town and clothed him with full authority to take the town into his own hands, no matter what might come up. He appre-ciated the honor and exercised his power to the utmost, with the result that he brought order out of chaos and made Dodge City a law-abiding community. City a law-abiding community.

Masterson's brother was sheriff of Ford county and was killed by five cowboys while attempting to arrest them. As soon as the younger brother heard of it he started on the warpath, seeking the gang out, one after another, and killed each. When the railroads opened up Colorado to the world Masterson left Dodge City and went thither warming from one infent town to an Masterson left Dodge City and went thither, roaming from one infant town to another and always being chosen marshal and peace maker when he could be prevailed upon to take the office. His skill with the revolver made him invaluable and no one ever inquired how many toughs tumbled before his never-missing muzzle. His friends claim, however, and the records seem to bear them out, that he never drew his arms except in the cause of justice and the interest of law. Of the twenty-eight men he is said to have killed in his eight men he is said to have killed in his strange and varied career, probably not one deserved a better fate and nearly all were thus punished by Masterson in the performance of his duties as an officer. Strange as it may seem the dead marshal was not addicted to prefane language or liquor. Those who knew him best say he

was a teetotaler in the latter respect and never used a profane or obscene expression. He was of medium height and his face had a clear, intellectual expression. It Is "Bat's" Brother Jim. ST. LOUIS, April 9.-A dispatch from Guthrie, O. T., says: "Bat" Masterson is not dead. The report of his death must be

a mistake. His brother "Jim" Masterson, a noted killer, died here last week. His death is probably the one meant. GRIEF GIVES WAY TO ANGER.

Mother Chokes the Defiler of Her Daughter in the Police Station. Sergeant Schwab and patrolmen Asch and Mathey early last evening found Maud

and Grace Laird, who have been missing from their home since last Thursday, at the Castle Hotel. They are aged, respectively, seventeen and nineteen. The officers took the girls to police headquarters and notified their parents, who live at No. 313 North East street. Mr. Laird, who is an ex-policeman, and his wife called at headquarters. While Mr. Laird was downstairs his wife sat in a chair near the telephone desk. Two nicely-dressed young men entered and made inquiries about the girls. They said they wanted to ball them out, and evidently did not know that the mother of the girls was sitting near. Matron Buchanan was there talking to the heart-broken mother about what to do in the case. The young men made several airy remarks about the detention of the girls and talked as if it were a joke. Mrs. Buchanan turned and said:

"You young men should be ashamed yourselves. Can't you see the grief which you have helped to bring upon this mother? Isn't her trouble sufficient without you standing here and joking about the matter? If I had my way you would be locked up, too." Mrs. Laird had arisen before Mrs. Buchanan began to speak, and she advanced to where one of the young men, Williamson by name, sat. Before any one could interfere she caught him by the throat and held her grasp so secure that the face of the young man turned black and he gasped for breath. The young man was released and he and his companion ing any more inquiries about ball or pass-ing any more jokes about the cases. The girls were detained at headquarters during the night, as they would not agree to re-turn home and remain there.

How to Study Art. Jenness Miller's Monthly.

"If you did not know good art from bad rt," said an Ignoramus to an Artist, the art," said an Ignoramus to an Artist, the other day, "but envied the enjoyment of people who do appreciate fine paintings and sculptures, how would you set out to get yourself 'up' in art matters so that you could share their pleasure?"

"First," was the reply, "I should be Pharisee enough to give thanks on my bended knees that I was sufficiently civilized to begin to realize the refining and beautifying influences of art. Then I should read.

"What would I read? A little of every-thing as fast as I could digest and assim-llate it, beginning with Pliny and those old fellows who have the germs of artistic his-tory in their writings, making a great point of studying carefully Kugier's 'Hand-book of the History of Art,' which not only book of the History of Art,' which not only gives the history of art, but points out it; connection with all the other history in the world—phi'osophical, social, political and so on. Then I'd look over, and here and there into, the books of art writers down to our own day, Ruskin and Hamerton among the number, not omitting the admirable articles on art in the leading magazines of the day." Highest of all in Leavening Power. - Latest U.S. Gov't Report

## Yal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

COINAGE FALLACIES

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ACTION ON SILVER WOULD BE RUINOUS.

The Per Capita Now Greatly Exceeds That of Thirty Years Ago-Unlimited Coinage Theories Upset.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia President Andrews, of Brown University

the well-known political friend of Mr. Cleveland, declared in an interview in Cincinnati the other day, which was published in the Press of April 3, that the silver question would throw all other questions into the background in the next presidential campaign. But he went so far as to say that national free coinage now would result in "a tremendous revival of business, money turned loose, factories going full capacity and trade of every silver country coming our way." This declaration has already done good service in Western and Southern papers in behalf of free silver and coinage, and coming from an Eastern college president, and a friend of President Cleveland, it will naturally have considerable influence, although the opinions of a thousand better known and wiser men than President Andrews could be quoted to the contrary. Senator Sherman said yesterday that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone "would result in the most tremendous financial panic this country has ever known, and that it would paralyze business and trade beyond anything ever known in the history of any nation of the world." But, of course, Prof. Andrews, a young man comparatively, who has studied the question from a theoretical point of view, will be accepted by the silver men as good authority, while Senator Sherman, with his forty years' experience in man, with his forty years' experience in public life, including a term as Secretary of the Treasury, will merely be put down among these sliver people as a "gold bug." That appears to be the only answer they can make to the Senator's argument. Where "the tremendous revival of business" would come from that Professor Andrews speaks of is more than Senator Sherman can discover.

There is a stock of silver in the world amounting to over \$4,000,000,000, of which \$624,000,000 is in the United States. If the mints of the United States are opened to the free coinage of silver, the entire \$4,000,000,000 of silver is the world, which is now worth only about 50 cents on the dollar, must be increased in value one-half, or else this country would immediately so on a must be increased in value one-half, or else this country would immediately go on a silver basis, and gold would become a commodity. It requires no argument to show that the United States, by itself alone, could not by any possibility, lift this vast stock of silver to a parity with gold, at the existing ratio in this country. The assertions of the free silver men that there is no silver anywhere to be brought to the United States to exchange for gold have been demonstrated over and over again by the Treasury Department to be absurd.

IN FOREIGN BANKS.

IN FOREIGN BANKS. There is \$640,000,000 of silver in the vaults of eight banks in Europe, according to the London Economist. It is absurd to suppose that those banks would not exchange a large amount of that silver for our gold even at a loss if they got the opportunity, especially as some of them have been paying a premium for American gold within the last year. That would mean that the gold in this country under free silver coinage, would immediately go to a premium, and would no longer be a part of the circulating medium of this country. According to the treasury statement there is now in the United States \$627,293,201 of gold The free coinage of silver would mean the immediate contraction of the currency to the extent of the \$627,000,000 of gold. But Professor Andrews says that it would "turn money loose." If the mints were set going at their full capacity coining silver dollars, it would take many years to make up for the gold that would be withdrawn from cirthe gold that would be withdrawn from circulation the moment that the free coinage act went on the statute books. Hence, if the volume of money has anything to do with the business of the country, as Professor Andrews implies, then this enormous contraction of the currency would have the opposite effect of what he asserts. And it would bring about, just as Mr. Sherman says, the greatest financial panic in the history of the world.

As soon as it became evident that this country was going to adopt such a policy country was going to adopt such a policy all foreign investments not payable in gold would rapidly be withdrawn, because such legislation would scale down foreign as well as domestic debts one-half. According

to the best estimates this country se 75,000,000 a year abroad to pay interest and dividends upon American securities held there. At 5 per cent., which is a libera estimate for such interest and dividends that would represent an investment in the United States of \$1,500,000,000. A similar amount is estimated as the profits of for amount is estimated as the profits of foreign corporations doing business here, and
of nonresidents, derived from real-estate
investments, partnership profits and so
forth, to say nothing of nonpaying securities. That would double the amount of
foreign investments in this country. It
would make a total of \$3,000.000,000, which
under free coinage of silver would be scaled
down in value one-half. A strong probability of such legislation would lead to the
prompt withdrawal of all that foreign capital, or of as much of it as could be got out
of the country before the scaling actually
took effect. This is no guess work, because we have seen within the last two cause we have seen within the last two years the withdrawal of a vast amount of foreign capital under the scare that was got up because of silver purchases. The contraction of the currency to an amount of over \$627,000,000 and the withdrawal of year millions of fersion capital would see vast millions of foreign capital would, according to Professor Andrews, cause a "tremendous revival in business."

A GREAT DISADVANTAGE.

The foreign trade of the world is now carried on under a gold basis. If a merchant exports a shipload of goods to Mexico the Mexican purchaser pays him in a bill of exchange, generally drawn on London, payable in gold. And if the merchant in Mexico sells a cargo of goods to some one in New York he receives in pay a similar bill of exchange. As the circulating medium of Mexico is silver, and as silver is constantly fluctuating in value-a fluctuation which last week amounted to several per cent.— an allowance must be made for this possible fluctuation. For instance if the Mexican merchant wanted a bill of exchange on London last week he would exchange on London last week he would have had to pay a broker or banker probably 10 per cent. more in Mexican money than he would have had to pay it gold. It would be weeks, probably, after the bill of exchange was drawn in Mexico before it would be paid in London in gold. Hence the banker or broker in drawing the bill would have to make allowance for the possible fluctuation in the value of silver from the time the bill was drawn until it from the time the bill was drawn until it was paid in London. And of course the man who bought the bill of exchange would have to pay more Mexican money to make up for that possible loss in silver. Mr. Lyman J. Gage, the well-known Chicago banker, who investigated this matter in Mexico, estimated that the amounted to a tax of from 5 to 10 per cent. on all of Mexico's foreign trade. For the fiscal year 1894 the total foreign trade of the United States was \$1,547,135,194. If the United States should adopt the Mexican system for the free coinage of silver this country would be in precisely the same condition as Mexico, and if this brokerage on the total of all our foreign trade amounted to only 3 per cent. it would aggregate \$46,414,055, which would come out of the producers and go into the pockets of the bankers and brokers of New York and London. That would be another one of the great advantages of which Professor Andrews speaks. That tax would, of course, help to set "factories going to their full capacity." going to their full capacity.

PRICES WOULD INCREASE. The price of everything which the worklingman has to buy would increase within a short time about 100 per cent., but his wages would be more apt to go down than up. Until this country recovered, if it ever did, from the tremendous crash that would take place under this change, workingmen would find themselves out of employment a

good deal more than they have been under the Democratic tariff. As a result wages would go down and prices up. When gold began to pour out of the treasury at an increasingly rapid rate a few months ago, and when there seemed to be no immediate prospect of relief. London banking houses telegraphed to their agents in South Ameri-ca to double the exchange rates on New York. A copy of these instructions was for-warded from the Argentine Republic by our telegraphed to their agents in South America to double the exchange rates on New York. A copy of these instructions was forwarded from the Argentine Republic by our minister there to the State Department. But if actual free coinage was in sight that would be the case all over the world. And if it cost twice as much to pay exchange for goods shipped to this country, as it would to pay for goods shipped to European nations, where would be that "great increase in foreign trade" of which Professor Andrews speaks? The threat of free coinage in this country has resulted in foreigners investing mency here to require that it shall be repaid in gold. The railroad companies and other corporations have been obliged to make their bonds payable in gold in order to negotiate them in Europe. In June, 1899, Arizona secured the passage of a law in Congress authorizing the Territory to fund its debt by the issue of new bonds. In February, 1892, a year and a half later, Arizona came back to Congress and asked that the law be changed so as to make its bonds payable in gold, for the reason that it had been unable to negotiate them. This is an extract from the report of Delegate Smith, of Arizona, to the Hause of Representatives, submitted Feb. 25, 1892: "The present bill proposes to amend only one paragraph of the act of 1200 so as to insert the words, 'the principal of said bonds shall be payable in gold coin or its equivalent.' Since the approval of the said funding act of Congress, diligent efforts have been made by the government of Arizona, and others interested in its welfare, to sell the bonds therein provided for, but without avail. Your committee is informed that the bonds can be placed at par if made payable in gold. The debt proposed to be bonded is now bearing 10 per cent. interest, and that enormous rate will still continue if Congress falls to grant the relief provided in this bill. Every debt of the Territory is paid in gold or its equivalent, and the addition of this provision to the act will save each year to the T A GOOD OBJECT LESSON.

This was an object lesson worth taking to heart. Delegate Smith and his people in Arizona were howling for the free coinage of silver. But when they wanted to negotiate a territorial bond which was not payable in gold they could get no one to take the bonds, although the total amount was only \$1,500,000. If this country is to adopt the free coinage of silver all of these gold bonds and the hundreds of millions of similar bonds of railroads and city corporations would be just doubled. In other words, the principal would cost the people two dollars where at the present time only one dollar has to be paid. And if the foreign investments were not altogether withdrawn those that would be left would be payable in gold and the interest charge would be doubled, because it would take two dollars in silver to buy one in gold, two dollars in silver to buy one in gold, unless the United States by its unaided effort could bring up to par value with gold the \$4,000,000,000 and more of silver in the world. A proposition so absurd is hardly worthy of consideration.

worthy of consideration.

Professor Andrews talks about money being "turned loose." What I have already stated demonstrates the absurdity of such talk. But supposing it would be turned loose, what good would it do the country? The per capita of money in circulation now is about twice that which existed at any The per capita of money in circulation now is about twice that which existed at any time previous to 1860, and yet the very men who are calling loudest for the free coinage of silver and more money are at the same time preaching about the glorious time preceding 1860. The United States Mint report shows that for the four years, 1871 to 1875, the yearly annual output of the two metals in the world averaged \$197,000,000, and for the year 1893 was \$365,000,000, showing an increase within twenty years of 85 per cent. in the output of gold and silver. Within the same period the united population of the United States and the seven largest nations in Europe rose from 308,000,000 to 339,000,000, showing an increase of 29½ per cent. in the population of the great coin-using nations, against an increase in the production of the precious metals of 85 per cent. And yet Mr. Bland and Professor Andrews and others are trying to make out that what the people want is more money, as the production has not, they say, kept pace with the wealth and population, of the world. Their statements are not only wide of the truth, but they do not even take into consideration the enermous increase in the use of checks, drafts and other substitutes for money. The ratio of increase in the world's commerce has been in a far lighter ratio within the last twenty years than the ratio in the increase in the supply of the precious drafts and other substitutes for money. The ratio of increase in the world's commerce has been in a far lighter ratio within the last twenty years than the ratio in the increase in the supply of the precious metals. The increase in the products of the precious metals between 1873, and 1883 was 85 per cent. The combined imports and exports of the six great commercial nations—the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia and Avstria-Hungary—have risen in the same period at the rate of 8% per cent., showing that the growth of the production of the precious metals has been ten-fold the increase in international trade.

More money is not what the people need. International free coinage might accomplish a great deal of good. It certainly could do no harm, because the nations would all be on the same footing. But national free coinage, which would put us on the same basis with Mexico and the struggling South American pations, would be a crime, from the disastrous effects of which this country would not recover in probably a quarter.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

NATIONAL

Steam and Water.

try would not recover in probably a quar-ter of a century or more.



## S. PPNNSYLVANIA ST. Treasury Statement

Monthly Statement for March, 1895, showing the balance in the State Treasury March 1, 1895, the receipts has distursements for March, the balance in the various Analys, and the balance on hand at the close of business 'Iarch 31, 1895, as appears from the records in offices of the Anditor and Treasurer of State. Balance in Treasury March 1. 1895. \$578,349.68 March receipts. \$73,824.95 Murch disbursements..... Halancs in Treasury March 31

BALANCE BY FUNDS. eperal fund oldlers' and Sailors' Monument fund .\$219,237.39 Conege fund, interest.

Permanent endowment fund, Indiana University, principal...

Permanent endowment fund, Indiana University, interest...

State University and College fund 1,129.84 Unctaimed estates

Excess bids sinking fund... Surplus revenue fund.....

F. J. SCHOLZ, Treasurer of A. C. DAILY, Auditor of S.